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Crop Production

~~Dep. Int.~~
~~Statistics Serv.~~

Release:
June 10, 1959
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1959

All Wheat production is forecast at 1,182 million bushels, 19 percent less than the 1958 crop but 10 percent above average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 941 million bushels, 20 percent below last year but 16 percent above average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 240 million bushels, 15 percent below last year and 8 percent below average.

Peach production at 78.8 million bushels is 11 percent more than last year and 28 percent more than average.

Pear crop is estimated at 33 million bushels, 14 percent more than last year and 11 percent more than average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 22.7 million hundredweight, 7 percent below last year and 8 percent below average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 13.9 million hundredweight, 3 percent smaller than the 1958 crop but 14 percent above average.

Milk production for May, estimated at nearly 12.6 billion pounds, was 1 percent below last year but 1 percent more than average.

Egg production for May at 5.7 billion eggs, is 3 percent above last year and 2 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (6-59)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Crop	Yield per acre			Production (in thousands)		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated June 1, 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated June 1, 1959
Winter wheat.....bu.	19.2	28.4	23.2	814,784	1,179,924	941,236
	Condition					
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
All spring wheat... bu.	85	79	85	260,606	282,294	1/ 240,360
Durum.....	83	77	89	---	---	---
Other spring	85	79	85	---	---	---
Rye.....	81	89	84	---	---	---
Hay, all	84	86	84	---	---	---
Hay, wild	80	83	74	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa	86	87	85	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy.....	85	87	86	---	---	---
Pasture	83	88	87	---	---	---

Crop	Production (in thousands)			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated June 1, 1959
Peaches.....bu.	2/ 61,483	2/ 61,518	2/ 71,069	78,883
Pears..... "	2/ 29,590	2/ 31,676	2/ 28,890	32,856
Sweet cherries... ton	94	93	88	84
Apricots..... "	2/ 209	2/ 190	2/ 108	230

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines...	123,680	136,705	111,155	130,620
Grapefruit.....	44,983	44,790	39,780	43,300
Lemons.....	13,266	16,200	16,900	17,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-57	1958	Ind. 1959	Average 1949-57	1958	Ind. 1959	Average 1949-57	1958	Ind. 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter.....	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
E. Spring ...	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
L. Spring ...	185.4	166.2	137.3	133.6	147.1	165.0	24,540	24,450	22,657
E. Summer..	128.6	117.3	109.7	95.7	122.4	127.0	12,217	14,361	13,931

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
April	10,685	11,177	11,171	5,792	5,502	5,797
May	12,435	12,712	12,595	5,620	5,544	5,729
Jan.-May Incl.	50,433	53,760	53,531	27,467	26,534	27,951

APPROVED:

E. L. Peterson

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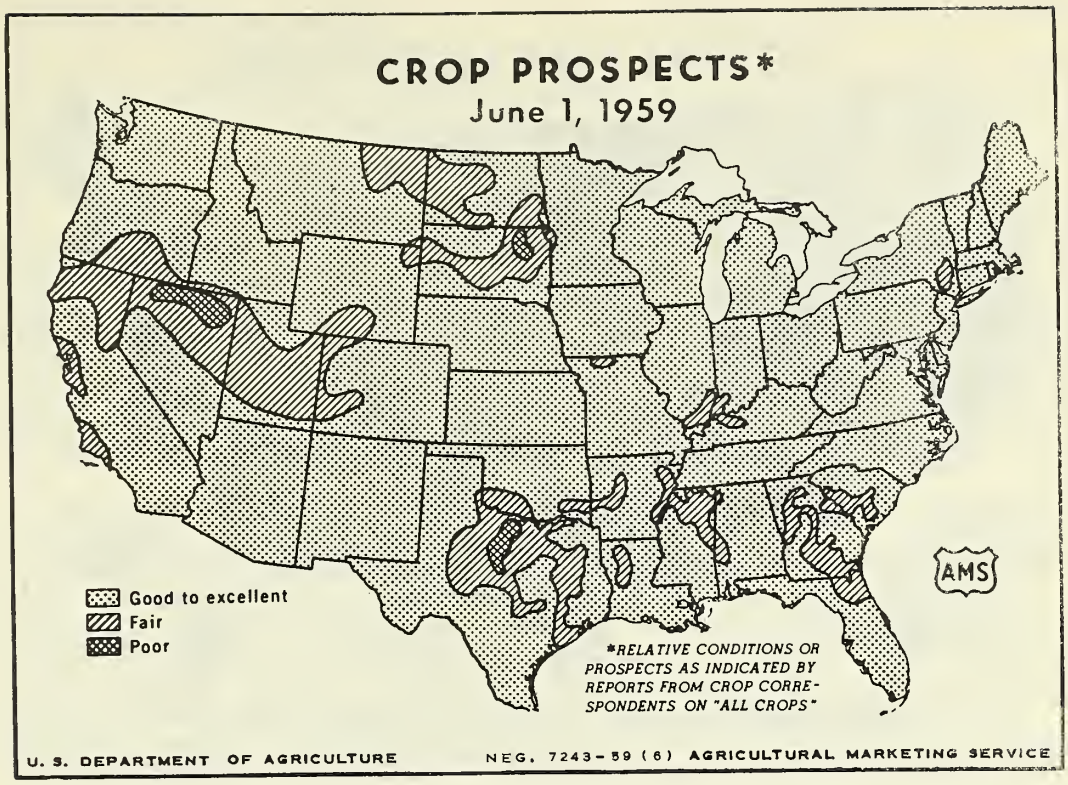
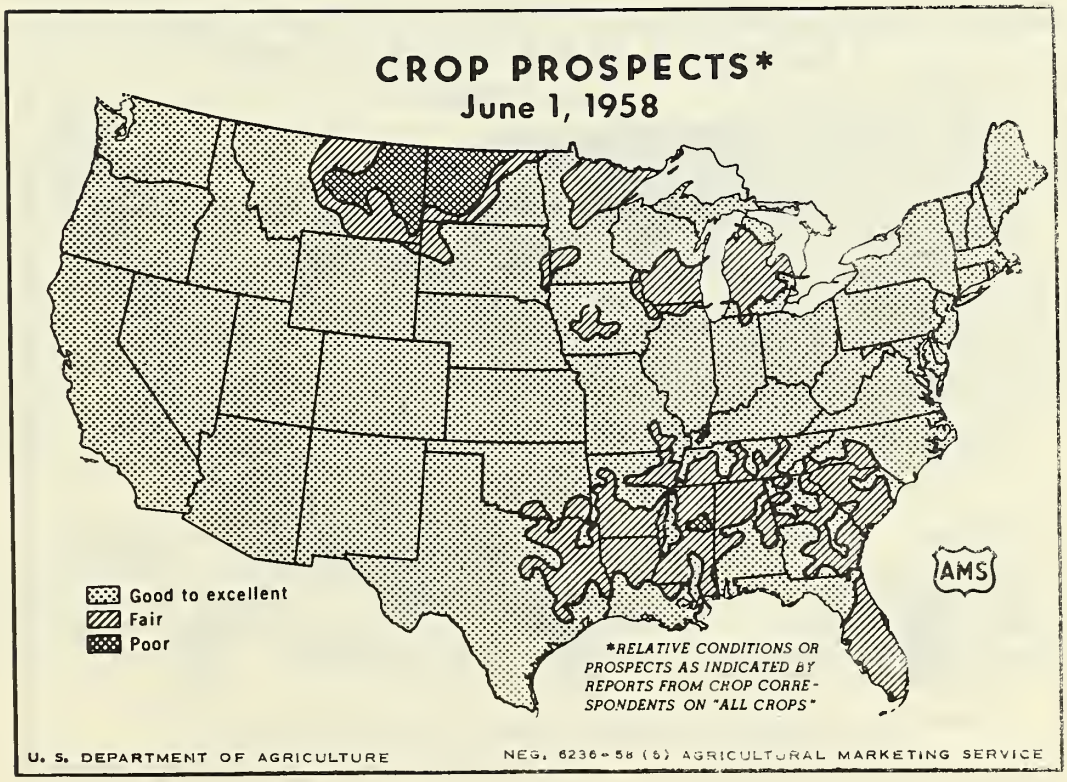
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1959

Winter wheat prospects slipped nearly 2 percent during May. Lower expected yields in Kansas and Nebraska overbalanced the steady to improved outlook in other sections. Spring wheat developed slowly as major producing areas were mostly cool and dry. The spring planting season is nearing completion with general success in spite of some sectional weather-induced set-backs. Small grain and hay harvest was hampered by frequent rains in parts of the Southeast. Pastures and ranges are mostly in good to excellent condition except in the northern Great Plains and the Southwest. A near-average hay crop is in prospect. Deciduous fruits show satisfactory development and the 1958-59 citrus harvest is near completion. May weather favored vegetable development except in the Southeast and Northwest. Moisture supplies are generally adequate to excessive for immediate needs east of the Rocky Mountains. Stored water supplies are satisfactory in most areas, but streamflow will be short in many western areas.

Good to excellent crop prospects predominate over the Nation as shown by the map on page 5 which sums up reporters' June 1 appraisal of "all crop" prospects in their localities. Poorer prospects in the central far West and parts of the northern and southern Great Plains reflect a scarcity of moisture, while prospects in the Southwest show up fairly bright as stored water supplies are generally favorable. In parts of the Southeast, heavy late May rains delayed harvest of ripening small grains and dampened the outlook for row crops, but prospects are more favorable than usual in this section, often plagued by excessive spring rains. The generally good June 1 prospects point to the possibility of another good crop year.


CROP PROSPECTS*
June 1, 1959
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7243-59 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


CROP PROSPECTS*
June 1, 1958
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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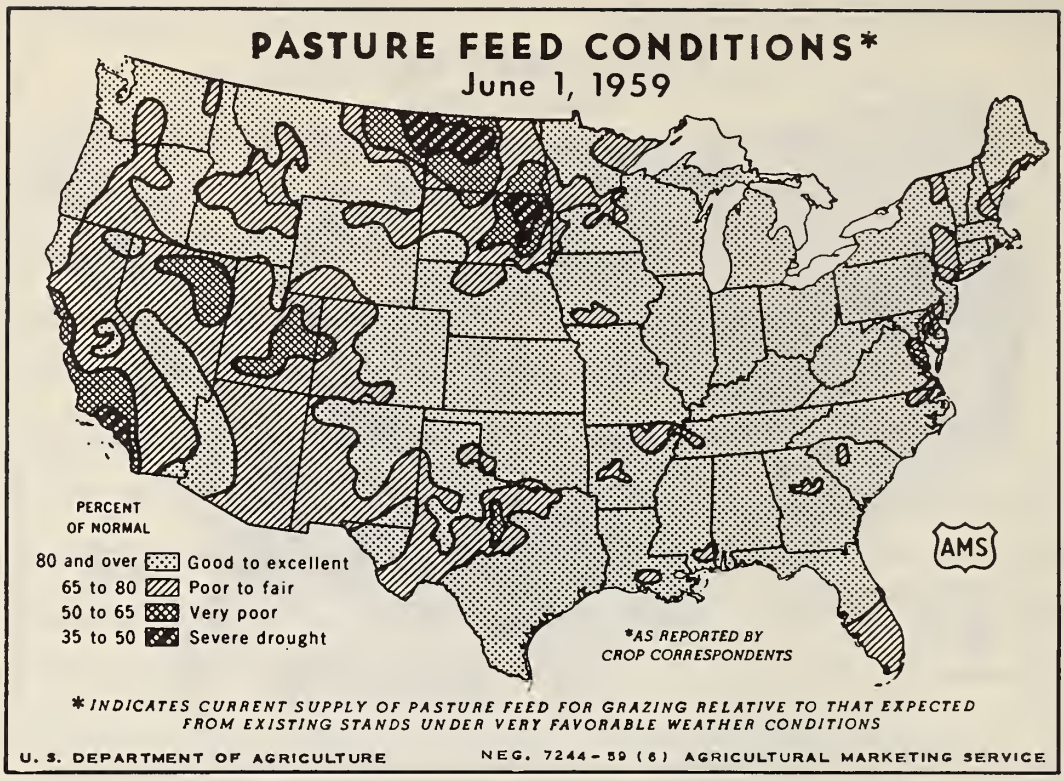
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
June 1, 1959
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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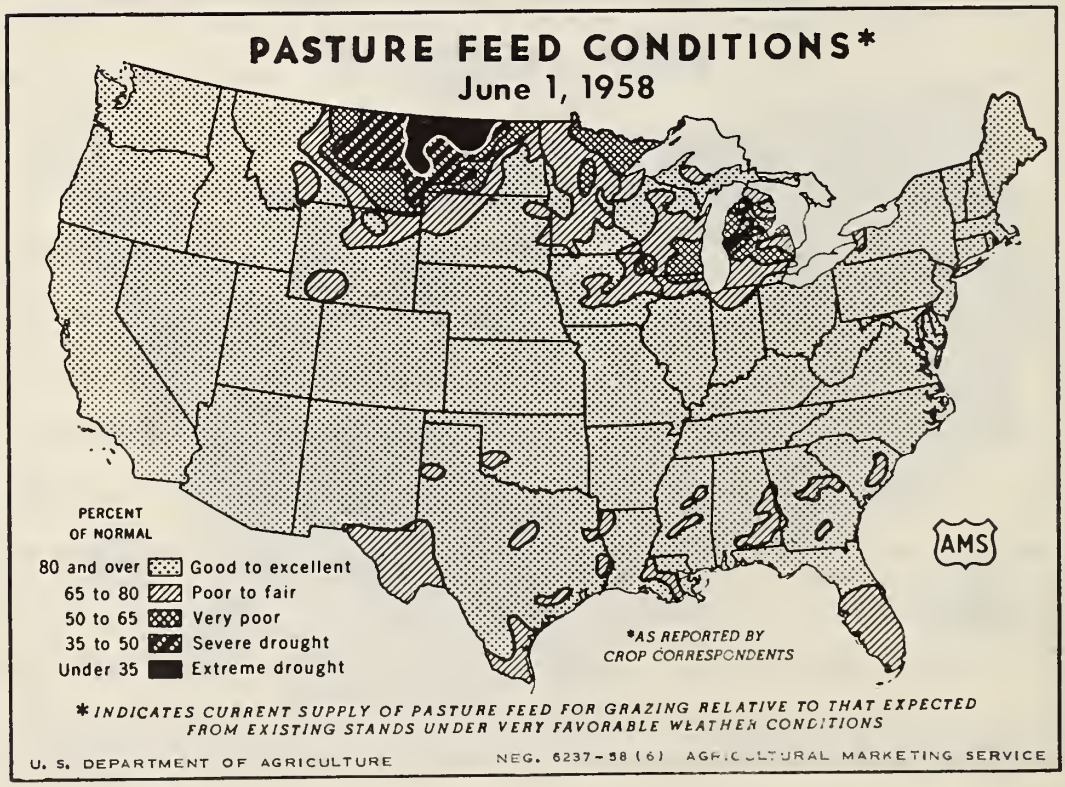
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
June 1, 1958
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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The winter grain crops with harvest already underway in the earliest areas are subject to decreasing danger from weather hazards, but for spring planted crops the road from planting to harvest is lined with risks such as the timing and amount of summer rains and intensive heat.

Winter wheat prospects declined nearly 2 percent during May as damage from streak mosaic and short heads on late tillers became increasingly evident in the Central Great Plains. Most other States show steady to slight improvement over May 1, although weather-induced harvest delays were damaging in Georgia. The crop is expected to be the fifth largest of record, with yields per acre second only to last year's phenomenal showing. Combines, already active in the southern Plains, were poised in Central areas to join the march northward. Heading was well advanced in the Ohio River Valley, but the bulk of the acreage in the Northwest was heading or in the boot.

May moisture additions in the major spring wheat producing areas were barely sufficient to germinate plantings and early growth was retarded by cool temperatures. Significant to substantial rains late in May and increased warmth gave added hope for a favorable outturn from the below average acreage. The all-spring wheat crop of 240 million bushels includes a durum crop approximately equal to last year's small production of 22 million bushels. Yields are expected to exceed average but fall well below last year's record level which resulted from nearly ideal growing and harvesting weather. Expected all wheat production of 1,182 million bushels would be a fifth below last year's record volume.

Oats seeding was practically finished by mid-May in the most northern sections. By June 1 fields were heading in the Ohio River Valley and Central Great Plains, with stands in the latter area often poor and uneven and insects and disease prevalent. Harvest in southern areas was underway in late May, but combining in the extreme Southeast was confined to sporadic bursts between showers as many fields over-ripened, weathered and lodged. California barley harvest, well along in the southern portions, moved northward to central portions of the State. Cutturn on the irrigated acreage was favorable, but poor dryland yields reflected the prolonged lack of rain. In central United States, harvest was underway as far north as Kansas. In the East nearly all the acreage south of Kentucky and Virginia was either turning color or ripe. Rye conditions declined in the central and northern Plains as additional moisture supplies failed to overcome the effect of thin spotted stands. The rice crop, virtually all seeded by June 1, shows normal early development. Flax harvest was two-thirds finished in Texas, but about a third of the acreage in the extreme northern producing sections remained to be planted.

Pasture grasses responded to warmer weather and moisture with a sharper than usual seasonal improvement during May. Nationally, pasture condition nearly equalled last year's exceptionally good prospects. A cool May in the northern Plains retarded growth, but substantial late May rains and warmer early June temperatures will force rapid improvement.

May rains improved forage supplies over the southern Plains, and dry areas developing in the Northeast received relief early in June. Pastures and ranges deteriorated in the dry Southwest, with California pastures the poorest in 20 years. Range livestock in western areas are being shifted to summer ranges. Livestock are showing good gains in most areas, although supplemental feeding is needed in parts of the Southwest. Hay condition on June 1 was about average for the date. Hay crops have grown rapidly in most central and southern areas but harvesting has been hampered, quality frequently reduced, and some lost because of the showery weather. Cool temperatures in the West, also dry in some sections, have retarded growth of cultivated grasses and wild hay.

Temperatures during May were cooler than usual in the northern Great Plains and western areas, except for a brief warm spell in the Southwest about mid-month. In the remainder of the Nation, above seasonal readings generally prevailed except for a cool period near the middle of the month when frost nipped at tender new growth in many northern sections.

The far Southwest remained quite dry with a heavy drain on irrigation water supplies, and apprehension of some shortages for late summer needs. Precipitation in the central interior came largely as thunder showers, with locally heavy deluges and hail cutting and slashing growing crops in some localities. Substantial late May rains in the northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley brought topsoil moisture to adequate levels, with some subsoil accumulation in the eastern parts. The eastern Gulf Coast States, after a dry early May, were subjected to nearly daily showers late in the month which lodged and weathered the ripened small grains, impaired growth and delayed cultivation of row crops. The Northeast was warm and dry, with record low May precipitation in many localities, but beneficial rains brought relief early in June.

Spring planting is now approaching completion in most areas with generally good stands established. Replanting, although less extensive than in many years, was required in some Plains sections where soils washed, flooded, or crusted and in some southeastern areas where dry soils early in May hampered germination. Frequent showers in eastern Nebraska and Kansas, southern Iowa and northern Missouri have kept soils wet and planting lagged behind the usual progress. Immediately to the east, progress is only moderately behind despite frequent, though less prolonged interruptions, and in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic section planting progressed rapidly in the warm, dry weather.

Cotton in the far Southwest progressed steadily from a favorable start, with only minor hindrance from the cool nights, and was squaring freely in the earliest areas by June 1. Much of the Lower Valley Texas crop was planted late, but fields were fruiting well by June 1 and blooming in the Coastal Bend. Planting lagged in the Low Texas Plains in late May, and part of the High Plains crop will be late in spite of rapid early progress as early June storms will necessitate extensive replanting. In Oklahoma, after some replanting of rain-crusted fields, a third of the acreage is up to a stand.

In the Mississippi Valley and Southeast, planting was virtually finished, stands generally good and the earliest was squaring. A showery period in late May hindered cultivation and stimulated grass and weed growth, particularily in the later plantings.

Corn planting is well advanced in the Corn Belt with generally favorable stands appearing. Although delayed by water-soaked fields in the southwestern portion, most of the intended acreage will be planted if open weather is soon forthcoming. Soybean planting trailed corn closely with half to two-thirds planted in the major producing central States by June 1. Early soybeans were nearly all planted in the Southeast, but late seeding follows the small grain harvest. Sorghum planting is nearly three-fifths finished in Texas and one-fourth completed in Kansas.

Sugar beet blocking was general in the eastern growing areas, generally well advanced in most western sections, and the California acreage showed exceptionally good early development. Peanuts were virtually all up to good stands east of the Mississippi and about half planted in Texas and Oklahoma. Farmers in southern Georgia rushed tobacco harvesting in an attempt to salvage fields severely damaged from excessive late May rains, but expected partial recovery of the less seriously injured. Priming started in southern South Carolina, and transplantingin the northern parts of the main producing area was general about the first of June.

Dry bean planting was well advanced in the major producing western areas, about a fifth finished in Michigan and started in New York. Late May rains damaged crimson clover seed in parts of the Southeast and white clover seed in Louisiana. Grass seed fields in western Oregon showed good growth but development was slower in eastern parts of the State.

Spring melon production is estimated as nearly a fifth below 1958, but production of other spring vegetables is expected to total near last year's level. In addition to melons, substantially smaller spring crops of tomatoes, cucumbers, snap beans, sweet corn, onions, and green peppers are in prospect while a considerably larger volume of celery and lettuce is forecast. Estimates of summer vegetables acreage are slightly higher than harvested in 1958 but melon acreage shows a decline of 14 percent. Excessive rains in much of the Southeast delayed harvest and caused considerable damage; heavy rains delayed planting in some central sections, and cool weather in the Pacific Northwest retarded growth. Elsewhere vegetables showed good May development, with much of the Texas acreage overcoming early season set-backs.

Deciduous fruits are developing under generally favorable conditions. June 1 forecasts point to larger crops of peaches, pears, apricots, California dried prunes, and California plums than were produced in 1958. A smaller sweet cherry crop is in prospect, and western States expect fewer sour cherries than last year. Although the total U. S. peach crop looks to be larger than last year, most States except California expect a somewhat smaller crop. More apples are in prospect than last year.

California's almond crop is expected to be the largest of record, but walnut production is forecast considerably below 1958. By June 1, 83 percent of the 1958-59 crop of oranges and 93 percent of the grapefruit had been harvested, with most remaining orange supplies in California. Condition of the new citrus crops for 1959-60 is generally good.

Milk production in May was slightly below last year and 3 percent below the record May total reached in 1957. June 1 production per cow in reporters' herds, although above last year's record level, showed less than the usual seasonal increase during May. The proportion of milk cows being milked was above average in all regions. Grain feeding rates were above last year's record level as feed supplies were abundant and pastures developed slowly in many northern areas.

May egg production of 5,729 million eggs was 3 percent above a year earlier as a result of nearly 6 million more layers and unequalled production per layer. Laying flock numbers on June 1 were 1 percent above a year earlier and the laying rates averaged 1 egg higher for each 100 layers.

CORN: Planting of the 1959 Corn crop was about 85 percent completed by June 1. Progress was somewhat slower than last year but at about the usual rate. Planting was at a rapid pace early in May but frequent and heavy rains later in the month caused some interruption of field operations. Stands were generally satisfactory and replanting caused by washing, flooding, worms, and rodents has not been extensive except in limited areas.

In Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota about nine-tenths of the acreage was planted by June 1. Normally, practically all the Iowa crop is planted by that date. Progress was slow in the main corn areas of Nebraska and Kansas and in northern Missouri and southern Iowa as wet ground retarded planting. In Illinois about 85 percent, the usual amount, was planted by June 1 but in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin the rate was slower. In Ohio the usual nine-tenths was in the ground by June 1.

In the North Atlantic area, planting progressed a little faster than usual and stands were generally even. In the South Atlantic area, early plantings were "laid by" but heavy rains in late May and the first two days of June drowned out some late planted acreage, particularly in Georgia. In the South Central area, early corn was in the tassel stage in the southern sections. In the Pacific Northwest, cool weather has slowed corn development. In some other parts of the West, dry weather has cuased heavy demands for irrigation water and the supply for irrigating corn and other late crops may be somewhat short.

ALL WHEAT: All Wheat production in 1959 is forecast at 1,182 million bushels. A crop of this size would be nearly a fifth less than the record 1958 production of 1,462 million bushels but 10 percent more than average.

WINTER WHEAT: Golden grain began to pour from fields in southern areas by June 1 as combines worked vigorously to keep pace with a bountiful crop moving rapidly toward maturity.

Prospective production, estimated at 941 million bushels on June 1, declined 15 million bushels from the May 1 forecast but still stood as the fifth largest of record. This production would be nearly a fifth less than the record 1958 crop but 16 percent above average. Decreases from May 1, occurring largely in Kansas and Nebraska, more than offset increases in Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, and several minor producing States.

The indicated yield of 23.2 bushels per acre for harvest is the second highest of record, is well above the average of 19.2 bushels but well below the record 1958 yield of 28.4 bushels. Yield per acre prospects for most States held the same or improved slightly over May 1 prospects but are lagging well behind 1958. As of June 1, no State expected to reach a new record high yield level but only 4 States expected yields to be below average.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from June 1 to harvest has been 72 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 179 million bushels to a minimum of 5 million bushels.

"Grain eyes" were focused rather sharply on the Central Great Plains at the turn of the month as wheat streak mosaic became more evident. Early harvest in the Southern Plains and South Atlantic States produced favorable yields of high quality grain. Hope persisted that the satisfactory yields would prevail during the northward migration of harvest. Heavy rains during late May and early June in some southern areas slowed harvest due to wet fields and badly lodged plants. Elsewhere prospects generally improved during May as plants welcomed warmer temperatures and beneficial moisture.

Kansas production prospects declined significantly during May as wheat streak mosaic began to take its toll. An area encompassing about 40 counties in the central and western part of the State failed to respond satisfactorily to favorable spring moisture and temperature. Much of this acreage is stunted in top and root development and heads are failing to emerge from the boot. The outturn of such fields will be more than usually dependent upon optimum moisture and temperature during coming weeks when heads are filling. By early June conbines were poised along the southern border awaiting favorable weather to begin harvest. For the State, 95 percent of the wheat was headed and about a tenth turning.

Nebraska wheat fields struggled to develop at the pace of a month earlier but encountered increasing resistance from light to heavy mosaic infestation, damaging hail in local areas and Hessian fly damage. There is also considerable late tillering that is now beginning to head on short straw. Although crop prospects are not as favorable as a month earlier, yields are still expected to be quite favorable and sharply above average.

In Texas and Oklahoma, combines began to roll in earnest the last week of May but encountered delay due to intermittent rains. Production prospects held steady during the month as sufficient rain fell in areas of short soil moisture to permit satisfactory head fill. In Oklahoma, grain producers generally are seeking a period of dry weather as additional moisture at this time would be detrimental to yields.

Colorado production prospects were unchanged during May but the crop continued to develop under favorable conditions. Rains during early May over eastern areas was sufficient to prevent extensive deterioration of the crop but a fairly large acreage in east-central Colorado gives promise of only fair yields. Early May rains in the southeast practically made the crop and early maturing fields may be ready for harvest soon after mid-June. Wheat is generally heading with heads beginning to fill in the southwest and earlier varieties are in bloom in central and northern areas.

Corn Belt wheat maintained the yield level of the previous month with gains in Michigan and Illinois. Weather during May was favorable with fields stooling well and showing good color, reflecting the extensive use of commercial fertilizer. Smut is present over much of the area but damage to date has not been serious. Most of the acreage is well headed and maturity is running a little ahead of last year.

Pacific Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountain wheat areas received welcome rain during May but made only minor favorable response as temperatures were unseasonally cool. However, the cool temperatures reduced the rate of plant transpiration and minimized the drain of relatively short soil moisture supplies. Fields show considerable variation in stand and plant development with most of the acreage either jointing or in the boot stage.

Production prospects in South Central and South Atlantic areas gained as the crop pushed to maturity under favorable conditions. However, moderate to heavy rains over much of the area as harvest began caused some fear that much additional rain would materially reduce yields.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Conditions prevailing June 1 point to a crop of 240 million bushels of all spring wheat, 15 percent below the excellent 1958 crop but about equal to the 1957 crop. The indicated 1959 crop if realized would be about 8 percent short of average production. Although the yield per planted acre this year is expected to be well above average, it is not expected to reach the record high 1958 yield, thus more than offsetting the increased acreage farmers expressed intentions of planting last March. Good rains in much of the major spring wheat area in late May followed by warmer weather helped offset early May setbacks from cold dry weather. By June 1 spring wheat prospects appeared to be above average. Some areas received more rain the first week of June to further improve 1959 crop prospects.

Durum wheat production in 1959 is expected to total 22.2 million bushels, about equal to the 1958 crop but much below the durum crops of the preceding 21 years excluding the small crops of 1953-1954-1955. In 1958 durum wheat production was 22.1 million bushels and the average production is 29.4 million bushels.

Production of spring wheat other than durum, based on June 1 conditions, is indicated at 218 million bushels, compared to 260 million bushels produced in 1958 and the 1948-57 average production of 231 million bushels.

RYE: The condition of rye was reported at 84 percent of normal on June 1, the same as on April 1 and May 1, 5 points below a year earlier but 3 points above average. The condition of rye was improved or unchanged in about three-fifths of the rye producing States but decreases in some of the more important rye producing States offset gains elsewhere.

Of the 7 largest rye producing States, conditions declined during May in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas but were improved or unchanged in Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Washington. North Dakota reported conditions moved somewhat lower during May as rains in early May failed to improve the crop. Thin stands are reported and growth this spring has been generally poor. However, late May rains were probably not fully reflected in the June 1 reported condition. Condition declined slightly during May in South Dakota even though topsoil moisture conditions were much improved. Subsoil moisture is not adequate and stands are spotted. However, the crop was reported about 45 percent in the pre-boot stage, 35 percent in the boot and 20 percent headed out. The Nebraska conditions declined 4 points from the comparatively high average reported May 1. The crop there is thin in some areas and some abandonment has been reported. Rye condition also dropped in Kansas during May but was much above the June 1 average of 75 percent. Condition improved in Oklahoma but remained unchanged in Minnesota. Reported condition also remained unchanged in Washington.

In the 16 rye producing States east of the Mississippi, improved conditions in 7 States more than offset lower conditions in 6 States. Conditions in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois pointed up somewhat while States east of Illinois through New York were down somewhat. States south of this area except for Delaware and Georgia were unchanged or improved. Condition was reduced 1 point in the Western States, as Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and California condition was reported rather sharply lower than on May 1.

HAY: June 1 conditions indicate hay crop about average for the country as a whole. The condition of all hay on June 1 averaged 84 percent of normal compared with 86 percent a year earlier and 84 percent for the 10-year average. Condition declined during May in most of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western States, but improved in most North Central and South Central States.

In the North Atlantic States, above normal winter damage occurred. Winter-killing of grasses and clover was greater than usual and damage to alfalfa was particularly heavy in southern New England. In New York, ice and standing water killed many new 1958 seedings and heavily damaged older fields. Dry weather in April and May caused further deterioration in the Northeast. Good rains, however, early in June relieved the drought and improved prospects for later cuttings.

The Southeastern States all have prospects about average or better except for Delaware which has been dry. Rainfall has been ample to excessive in nearly all areas which promoted plant growth but interfered with harvesting and curing. Most areas have started on second cuttings.

Conditions for hay growth have been generally good in the North Central States except for Minnesota and the Dakotas where winter-kill was unusually heavy and moisture was short early in the growing season. Prospects are best in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin where hay growth has been rapid following ample spring rains and favorable temperatures. Nebraska expects another large hay crop but smaller than last year's record. A cold, dry spring delayed the growth of early-season grasses. Alfalfa is variable over the State and in the eastern part there has been so much rain that plants are too rank and stemmy. Wild hay in the western areas will be lighter than last year.

Hay prospects in the South Central States are generally improved over a month ago. Rain the latter half of May stimulated hay growth but caused some harvesting problems. In Kentucky, rains delayed first cuttings and may reduce the second crop. Mid-month rains in Arkansas improved prospects considerably. Hay crops have also improved significantly in Oklahoma and Texas. Farmers in Texas will harvest a large acreage of oat hay since many growers are baling oats rather than combining low yielding fields.

The June 1 condition of hay in most Western States declined slightly from a month ago. Cold temperatures during May retarded growth in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Washington. Growth has also suffered from a lack of soil moisture in many areas. Prospects for a good to excellent hay crop in California have brightened considerably since May 1. Good growth has resulted from dry, warm weather, but demands on irrigation water have been heavy.

APPLES: June 1 conditions indicate a 1959 apple crop slightly greater than last year's large crop and well above average. By regions the outlook is as follows: Eastern States, a crop somewhat larger than last year and substantially above average; Central States, up significantly from last year and sharply above average; Western States, down slightly from last year but somewhat higher than average. However, final production depends to a considerable extent on the amount of drop during June, and on subsequent growing conditions.

In New England the blooming date averaged 1 to 3 days earlier than average. The McIntosh bloom was good to heavy and, with the exception of Baldwins, the bloom was good for other varieties. Weather during May was favorable for bee activity and pollination, and frost damage has been light.

The bloom period was long and pollination conditions were excellent in the Hudson Valley of New York. Set appears to be heavy for nearly all varieties with the exception of Red Delicious, Romes, Spys, and some of the early summer varieties. In the Ontario area and in the Champlain Valley, prospects are somewhat variable, but generally the bloom was heavy and the set of fruit satisfactory.

In New Jersey the bloom averaged several days earlier than usual and was heavy for all varieties. All areas had at least a few days of favorable pollination weather and most varieties will require heavy thinning after the June drop. Weather during the bloom period was favorable in Pennsylvania and apples set well except in the Adams-Franklin area. Yorks appear to be light and Staymans somewhat light in the Berks-Lehigh area.

In Virginia, prospects are bright in the important North Valley Counties but elsewhere conditions are variable. Poorest prospects are in Piedmont County where Winesap, an important variety, has a light set. Frederick, the leading county, expects a larger crop than last year, although many orchards were damaged by hail in late May. Most other counties, however, expect smaller crops than harvested last year. The York set is fairly heavy in Frederick County but is light in most other areas. Red Delicious has a good set generally but Stayman is below average. Prospects are good in both Maryland and West Virginia.

In Michigan, June 1 conditions point to a good sized crop. The bloom was heavy and pollination weather was fair to good although the period was short. Prospects are variable in Ohio; most areas report a heavy bloom but Red Delicious and Stayman set poorly in many eastern and southern parts of the State. The outlook is for another excellent crop in Indiana although some freeze damage occurred in northern parts of the State. Illinois growers report a fair to good crop. Bloom was heavy in most areas but the set was light in some orchards. Some scattered frost damage occurred in northern Wisconsin orchards but a large crop is expected.

In the Yakima Valley and in the Wenatchee area of Washington the production of Red Delicious is expected to fall below last year. The bloom was short and the set was variable because of low temperatures in late April and early May. Winesaps are spotty in the North-Central counties and fair to excellent in the Yakima Valley. The set of Golden Delicious is light. Romes are spotty but prospects for a Jonathan crop appear to be fair to good. In Oregon the outlook is good in all areas. In the main Hood River district, prospects are better overall than last year and weather conditions have been favorable. A good set is reported for California and the fruit has made satisfactory growth. However, in the Sebastopol district the normal rainy season is past with soil moisture conditions much below normal. In Idaho, cold weather in April and May caused some damage to apples and prospects are not quite as good as last year. A light bloom and frost damage darkened the outlook in eastern commercial counties of Colorado but fair-sized crops are indicated for Delta and Mesa Counties. Utah reports some reduction in prospects as a result of damage from frost and wind.

PEACHES: The 1959 peach crop is estimated at 78.9 million bushels, the largest crop since 1946. This is 11 percent larger than last year and 28 percent above average. Most of the increase over last year can be attributed to California since over the rest of the country only Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Utah, and Oregon expect larger crops than in 1958. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mostly for canning, the rest of the U. S. crop is forecast at 48.9 million bushels, compared with 50 million bushels last year and the average of 39.3 million.

The June 1 condition of California Clingstone peaches indicates a crop of 30 million bushels, 43 percent more peaches than in 1958 and the largest crop on record. This assumes no subsequent unusual weather, insect, or disease damage and does not take into account any "green drop" program which may be put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order after June 1. Clingstones had a heavy bloom and good set in all districts. Peaches are earlier than usual this year. Thinning of early varieties has been completed and is well underway on later varieties. Insects and diseases have caused no appreciable damage this season.

California's Freestone crop is estimated at 14.4 million bushels, 25 percent greater than last year and the largest on record. The set of Freestone peaches required heavy thinning. Conditions have favored development of the crop and harvest began on May 1, about a week earlier than last year.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 14.3 million bushels, 9 percent less than last year but 53 percent above average. By June 1, harvest was underway in all of the Southeastern States except North Carolina. Frequent rains during the last half of May in Georgia hampered harvest which is 4 or 5 days ahead of last year. Harvest to date has been mostly Duke of Georgia, Cardinal, Hiland, Dixired, Red Cap and Erly-Red-Fre. Movement of Coronet, Dixigem, and Redhaven will be underway the week of June 8-13, while harvest of Pearson Hiley and Early Hiley will begin about June 16. In South Carolina, harvest started in late May. Growers did a thorough job of thinning which, together with a good moisture supply, has resulted in favorable sizing. Although not all areas had a set as good as the Piedmont, the overall prospects are good with the crop expected to be only 4 percent smaller than last year. North Carolina's early peaches are sizing well. Production from Elberta trees is expected to be below last year as a result of late March freezing temperatures. Light movement from Alabama's Chilton County area got under way in late May. Although the crop is expected to be larger than last year there is less uniformity of set between varieties. Arkansas expects a good crop in all areas except the Northwest where late spring freezes caused considerable damage. Early peaches have sized well and harvest should be under way about June 10. Louisiana growers began picking Dixireds and Hilands on May 29. Texas had favorable weather during May and expects to harvest earliest varieties in east Texas during the first part of June. In the Fredericksburg area, harvest will start about June 10.

The Middle Atlantic States expect an above average crop but not as many peaches as in 1958. A general rain on June 2 in New Jersey relieved the shortage of moisture which had prevailed since bloom. Maryland had a heavy set of peaches which required much thinning. The crop is expected to be about the same as last year. Although Pennsylvania had a heavy bloom the set varied. Erie County has had enough moisture but southern counties have little reserve moisture. Virginia peaches suffered some freeze damage at the time of bloom. Most orchards in the heavy producing North Valley of Virginia have a heavy set. The middle Shenandoah Valley has a poor crop but prospects are bright in the Roanoke section, and there is a fairly good crop in the commercial areas of the Piedmont. West Virginia peaches suffered no unusual losses due to frosts. Rainfall during May was below average.

Although the New England States and New York do not expect as many peaches as last year the forecast of production is well above average. Some winter killing of buds occurred in the New England States but in general the loss was not great. New York peaches also suffered some winter injury but it was of a scattered nature. Bloom was light in most areas, particularly on late varieties in Niagara County.

The North Central States with an estimated 5.5 million bushels are down 13 percent from 1958. Both Ohio and Indiana suffered considerable winter damage to buds and trees.

Freezing temperatures on May 16 caused some additional damage to the set in both States. Illinois has a good crop in the heavy producing southern third of the State but in the northern half of the State most orchards have a complete failure. Although Michigan experienced some winter damage the crop is expected to be only 3 percent smaller than in 1958. The Missouri crop is a little later than usual as the result of a cool spring. Kansas prospects are down sharply from last year as a result of winter and spring freeze damage. The Kentucky peach crop was damaged by low winter temperatures, but the 1959 Tennessee crop has suffered no freeze damage.

California, Oregon, and Utah expect more peaches than last year, but the crop in the other Western States is not as large as in 1958. The Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah crops were all reduced by spring frosts. In Washington, peaches in general showed a heavy bloom and set a good crop, although some orchards in the lower Yakima Valley were severely damaged by the January freeze. In the Yakima Valley, weather has been too cool for best development of the crop. All varieties set well. In the Chelan-Douglas County area the season is late. Oregon peaches show considerable leaf curl but weather and moisture have been favorable for the crop.

PEARS: The largest pear crop since 1949 is indicated by June 1 conditions. Forecast of 32,856,000 bushels, the prospective 1959 crop is 14 percent greater than production in 1958 and 11 percent above the 10-year average. The expected increase in production this year is due entirely to more favorable prospects in the Pacific Coast States where more than 85 percent of the Nation's crop is produced. Prospective production in these States is placed at 29,203,000 bushels, 19 percent above last year and 13 percent higher than average. Bartlett production which usually accounts for about three-fourths of the Pacific Coast States crop, is indicated at 21,951,000 bushels, up 19 percent from 1958 and 15 percent greater than average.

The California Bartlett crop, indicated at 16,251,000 bushels, is expected to be one-fourth higher than last year and the largest crop on record. Heaviest production this year is expected in the important Sacramento Valley district where the crop was short last year. The 1959 bloom was heavy and the initial set was good although considerable shedding has occurred. There has been more than the normal amount of blight, but fruit size growth has been good despite this condition. Harvest of Bartletts is expected to begin in the Marysville section and in the Sacramento Valley early in July. Winter pear production is expected to be about 30 percent higher than last year and about 2 percent above average.

In Oregon the Bartlett crop has had a favorable season and the June 1 outlook is for an above average crop and about one-tenth higher than last year. The set was good and there has been no weather damage except some very light hail in the Medford area. Production of winter pears promises to be larger than last year in both the Hood River and Medford areas. As with Bartletts, the weather has been favorable for set and development.

In Washington, Bartlett trees had a heavy bloom but below freezing temperatures in late April and early May reduced prospects in both the Yakima

Valley and the Wenatchee area. May weather was generally cold and windy and the crop developed slowly. Prospects are extremely variable, but Bartlett production for the State is expected to be slightly above last year. Prospective production of winter pears is indicated to be larger than the 1958 crop and about 15 percent higher than average.

Lower production prospects than last year are indicated for all other areas of the Nation. Michigan, the most important State outside of the Pacific Coast States, is expecting a smaller crop than last year's record but substantially greater than the 10-year average.

GRAPES: The June 1 condition for each of the three varietal groups in California is reported above both last year and average for that date. Frosts affected grapes in Napa and Mendocino Counties. The freeze of November 15, 1958 injured the crop in the desert areas, but overall loss of production from this damage is expected to be light. In practically all other areas of the State weather conditions have been favorable. Vines have made excellent growth, conditions were favorable for bloom and setting, and the berries are making good growth. Thinning of Tokays is progressing rapidly in the Lodi district. Harvest in the desert areas began the second week of May.

New York reports that June 1 prospects are well below last year's big crop with scattered winter injury in both the Chautauqua-Erie and Finger Lakes areas. Grape canes ripened poorly last fall and the immature canes in low areas suffered winter damage ranging from slight fruit bud loss to complete winter-kill of the vines. The bud loss was extremely variable by varieties. There have been no reports of spring frost injury to the New York grape crop.

CITRUS: An estimated 21.3 million boxes of oranges remained to be harvested as of June 1 compared with 9.8 million a year earlier and 31.2 million on June 1, 1957. Growers had harvested approximately 83 percent of the 1958-59 U. S. orange crop estimated at 126 million boxes (excluding tangerines). Florida had only 4 million boxes of Valencias still unharvested on June 1 while California had 17.3 million boxes of oranges to be harvested of which 16.7 million boxes were Valencias. Utilization of the crop to the end of May totaled 104.9 million boxes of which 67.1 million went to processors and 37.8 million were used fresh. The year before, processors had taken 64.8 million boxes as of June 1 and 34.4 million boxes went to fresh market. The total orange crop for 1958-59 (including tangerines) is estimated at 131 million boxes, 18 percent larger than last year and 6 percent above average.

As of June 1, 3.2 million boxes of grapefruit remained unharvested compared with 1.5 million boxes a year ago and 4.9 million boxes on June 1, 1957. In Florida where 96 percent of the crop had been harvested there were still 1.3 million boxes. California had harvested only about one-fourth of its crop with 1.6 million boxes still to be picked. There were still some unharvested grapefruit in Arizona. Utilization of grapefruit through May 31 totaled 40.1 million boxes, of which 20.2 million were used fresh and 19.9 million processed. A year ago fresh use totaled 19.7 million boxes as of June 1 and processing usage was 18.5 million. The total crop for 1958-59 is estimated at 43.3 million boxes, 9 percent larger than a year ago, but 4 percent below average.

The California lemon crop is estimated at 17 million boxes, only slightly above last year, but 28 percent above average. As of June 1, processors had used 6.4 million boxes and fresh market use totaled 4.6 million boxes, which left 6 million boxes still to be harvested. A year earlier processors had used only 4.1 million while 5.5 million boxes went to fresh market and 7.3 million boxes remained to be picked.

The 1959-60 citrus crop in Florida is holding well and sizes are large for this time of year. During early May hot dry weather caused some growers to start irrigating, but rains the last half of the month provided plenty of moisture.

California's citrus crops for 1959-60 have developed well with cool weather during the last two weeks of May favoring the crops. Hot weather at this time can cause a heavy drop of small fruit.

Arizona citrus groves are considered to be in better condition than a year ago at this time, and there is a good set of fruit. The June drop is now in progress. Texas groves have been given good care and trees are in excellent condition. Groves show a good set of fruit, particularly on the trees six years old and older. Louisiana had a good bloom and set on all varieties, but a couple of weeks of dry weather caused a heavy drop of small fruit. Recent rains will prove helpful to the citrus.

NECTARINES: The June 1 condition of California nectarines is reported at 79 percent compared with 75 percent on the same date last year.

Trees had a good bloom this year but the set was not as uniformly heavy between varieties as was the case with peaches and plums. Harvest of nectarines is now underway with the first packout made on June 2.

FIGS: Freezing weather on November 15, 1958 caused severe damage to California's Kadota fig trees in Merced County and lesser damage in other counties. This will be a factor affecting canning supplies this fall since most canned figs are Kadotas. The warm spring weather of 1959 was favorable for all other fig trees which suffered no freeze damage.

Caprification of Calimyrna figs started during the last week of May in Fresno County, 10 days earlier than usual. An ample supply of good quality caprifigs is available.

AVOCADOS, OTHER THAN FUERTES: California's summer varieties of avocados are maturing early as the result of dryness and high temperatures during the past winter and spring. Of these varieties harvest of Hass is currently heavy. Set for the new crop is considered normal or better.

SWEET CHERRIES: At 83,500 tons, the June 1 indicated production of sweet cherries promises to be 5 percent below last year and 11 percent below average. Prospective production in the Western States is below both last year and average; for the Great Lakes States it is above both last year and average.

The California crop, estimated at 14,000 tons, is the second smallest since 1940. Royal Ann production is estimated at 4,000 tons compared with last year's short crop of 4,500 tons. Other varieties are estimated at 10,000 tons as against 7,700 tons in 1958. Harvest of Bings in the Stockton-Lodi area was about over by June 1, but was expected to continue into the week of June 7-13, in the Santa Clara Valley. Oregon promises to lead all States in sweet cherry production this year with an indicated crop of 24,700 tons. This is 2 percent below last year but 13 percent above average. The set is reported good and weather to June 1 very favorable for development of the crop. The Washington crop, which suffered from low temperatures in January and a freeze in May, is expected to be below both last year and average. Prospects vary considerabley between orchards in the same area. In both the Upper Yakima Valley and Wenatchee, Bings promise a fairly heavy crop but Lambert production is expected to be light. The Utah crop was reduced by April frosts and cool rainy weather during pollination in May. Picking was expected to begin about June 1 in southern Utah and in the commercial areas of that State by mid-June. Idaho sweet cherries came through the winter without damage, but the set was reduced by cold rainy weather during pollination, and low temperatures April 7-11 and May 2-4 also hurt the crop. The poorest prospects are in the Fruitland-Payette area and in Twin Falls County. However, the bulk of the crop is produced in Gem and Canyon Counties where damage was less severe. In the Flathead-Lake area of Montana, sweet cherry trees came through the winter in fair shape, weather during pollination was favorable, and there is a good set of buds. In other Montana areas the crop was injured somewhat by frost.

In the East the Michigan and New York sweet cherry crops promise to be equal to or above last year and above average. The Pennsylvania and Ohio crops are expected to be below both last year and average. If Michigan's June 1 estimate of 14,500 tons is realized it will be the second largest crop of record for that State. There were practically no spring frost losses and bearing acreage has increased rapidly in recent years. In New York, winter damage was generally about average but pollination weather was variable, especially in the upper Hudson Valley and the Lake Ontario areas. Although some frost injury occurred it was a little early on June 1 to judge the extent accurately. Pennsylvania reports a heavy bloom but spotted damage from a May frost in Erie County which has the bulk of the crop. In Ohio there was severe winter damage and some loss of buds from a frost the latter part of April.

SOUR CHERRIES: Sour cherry production in the 6 Western States is estimated from June 1 conditions at 8,460 tons, 24 percent below last year and 19 percent under average. The first estimate of the 1959 production for the Great Lakes States, based on June 15 conditions, will be released on June 22.

In both Oregon and Washington, prospects are reported variable. Some Western Washington cherry orchards hit full bloom during ideal weather. Others reached peak bloom during cold and rainy weather so pollinization was poor. The Utah crop suffered from April frosts and poor weather for pollination. Ripening in Utah should begin in late June.

The poor prospects in Idaho result from continued unfavorable weather this spring. Areas hardest hit were the Fruitland-Payette area of Washington County and low elevation sites in Twin Falls County. The Colorado crop was cut by April frosts. Ravalli County, which produces nearly all of the Montana crop had an average bloom but frost injury resulted in only a fair set.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California is forecast at 105,000 tons, 72 percent greater than in 1958 and 30 percent above average. The crop has developed rapidly and is 4 or 5 days ahead of last year. In Kern County, carlot shipments began on May 23, the earliest since 1950. Harvest is underway in all southern and central San Joaquin Valley districts.

Based on June 1 conditions the prune crop in California is estimated at 150,000 tons (dry basis), 56 percent greater than the light crop of last year but 7 percent below average. Imperial prunes show a good set, but French prunes show spotty and light set in some districts due to bud droppage. In western Oregon rain during pollination resulted in a spotty set. In eastern Oregon set was light and cool weather has held back development. A few of the young trees in the Milton-Freewater area will produce their first crop this year. In Washington's Yakima Valley, prunes have a good set. In the Clark County area of western Washington there is a heavy crop. In both eastern and western Washington, growers report a build-up of aphids in some orchards. Although frosts occurred in Idaho in early April and early May the important prune areas escaped serious damage and the reported June 1 condition of the crop was above average. The crop bloomed three days earlier than last year.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots is forecast at 229,500 tons, more than twice as large as last year's short crop and 10 percent above average. The Washington crop is expected to be about the same as both last year and the year before. Utah expects about 38 percent more apricots than in 1958. In California, production is expected to jump from last year's 90,000 to 210,000 for 1959. Cool weather which prevailed during the past month in California favored growth of the crop. First carlot shipments of Derby Royals from the Winters district occurred May 22, six days earlier than in 1958 and the earliest since 1953. Regular Royals are moving and should be in good volume during the second week of June. Washington apricots bloomed during weather which favored a good set. Moorparks, Rilands, and Blenheims all set a good crop, but Tiltons vary from light to heavy as the result of spotty bloom. The season varies from 3 to 7 days later than usual depending upon the area. Crescent Bar, the earliest district expects to start picking Rilands about June 25. Utah apricots show about the usual development for this time of year. In Davis and Weber Counties, hail damage occurred.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, AND FILBERTS: The June 1 forecast of walnut production in California is 65,000 tons, 21 percent less than the near-record crop of last year, but only 3 percent below average. Set on the early varieties has been good. The crop is earlier than usual. Sizes are good and there is no weather, disease, or insect damage apparent. In the major producing areas of California, prospects are good, but in the Southern California area where freeze damage occurred last fall the crop is relatively poor. In Oregon the reported June1 condition indicates a better walnut crop than last year. Trees have leafed out well this season.

Almond growers in California reported a June 1 condition of 98 percent for their crop, the highest on record. This compares with 35 percent a year ago. Weather has been ideal for development of the crop in all districts. The set is exceptionally heavy. Growers have had no serious disease problems.

Prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington are considerably above last year with an above average June 1 condition of the crop. In Oregon, trees show vigorous growth and have excellent color. Washington growers report poor weather conditions during pollination.

POTATOES: The early spring crop is estimated at 3,311,000 hundredweight, 30 percent below the 1958 crop and 1 percent below average. Estimates in Florida remained the same as a month earlier but the crop in Texas was larger than was anticipated on May 1. Harvest in Florida was near completion on June 1 with only about one-third of the small acreage in the north and a slightly larger proportion in western Florida still to be dug after June 1. The Hastings diggings were practically finished as of the first of the month. Production was disappointing; the crop ran heavy to small sizes; and the cullage was large. Harvest of the small Texas early spring crop was completed around mid-May.

The late spring potato crop is forecast at 22,657,000 hundredweight, 2 percent more than the May 1 estimate but 7 percent less than last year and 8 percent less than the 1949-57 average. The increase over last month was mostly accounted for by the larger crops in prospect in Texas, Arizona, and California. The California crop, now placed at 13,725,000 hundredweight, accounts for 61 percent of the total late spring crop. The crop now in prospect for California is 2 percent above the May 1 forecast but 8 percent below the 1958 crop. Harvest began about mid-March and has progressed very satisfactorily to date. The weather has been very favorable for harvest with no extremely high temperatures thus keeping deterioration to a minimum. Yields are good in Kern and Tulare Counties where the harvest is well advanced. Harvest of the late spring crop in California was expected to peak about the first week of June, and should be near completion towards the end of the fourth week of June. In Arizona, harvest was at the peak the first week of June and expected to be completed by late June. In the Baldwin area of Alabama, prospects remained the same as last month with reported yields below that for the 1958 crop. Rains have slowed digging but about one-half of the acreage was dug by the first week of June. Harvest will be rapid as soon as weather conditions permit. In South Carolina, prospects remained unchanged from a month earlier. Harvest is underway but sizes are running small and some yields are disappointing. The Louisiana crop was practically all harvested in commercial areas by June 1. Georgia and Mississippi report some harvest around the first week of June. In North Carolina, harvest started the first week of June and should become quite general the second week of the month. Recent rains have been beneficial for the development of the crop.

The early summer potato crop is forecast at 13,931,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below the 1958 crop but 14 percent above average. About 70 percent of the early summer crop is expected to be produced in Delaware, Eastern Shore of Virginia, Texas, and California. Production on the Eastern Shore of

Virginia is placed at 2,800,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above 1958. Harvest started the first week of June and is expected to be very active during the second week. The crops on the Eastern Shore are looking exceptionally good, large yields are expected. In Delaware the crop is estimated at 1,942,000 hundredweight, 16 percent below last year. The acreage in Delaware was planted quite early. The crop has made excellent growth and with rains after June 1 should make good yields. Harvest in Delaware is expected to start around the last week of June and should become very active the first part of July. In Texas, growing conditions in the Panhandle have been very favorable and yields are expected to be above last year. Harvest is expected to start early in July and will probably extend until sometime in September. Production of early summer potatoes in Southern California is reported at 2,820,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below last year. Digging should start in a liminted way about the middle of June and should be well underway by the end of the fourth week.

SUGAR CROPS (Revised): Growers of sugar beets harvested the second largest crop of record in 1958. The production of 15,183,000 tons of beets was only 2.1 percent below the 1957 record production of 15,505,000 tons. The average yield was 17.1 tons per acre, the second highest of record. Several States set record yields in 1958, the most notable of which was Oregon where yields averaged over 27 tons per acre. Production of beet sugar from the 1958 crop totaled 2,058,000 tons of refined sugar, the second year in a row in which production has exceeded the 2 million ton mark.

Sugarcane harvested for making sugar amounted to 6,182,000 tons in 1958 compared with 6,334,000 tons in 1957. The United States average yield per acre in 1958 at 24.4 tons was down only slightly from 1957. Louisiana yields were up 0.3 ton from 1957, but in Florida where the carry-over from the late freeze of the 1957 crop was more pronounced, the yield was down from 41.7 tons to 37.9 tons per acre.

Production of sugar from the combined 1958 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane amounted to 2,781,000 tons, raw value, up about 2 percent from 1957. Sugar production in 1958 was composed of 2,202,000 tons, raw value, from sugar beets and 579,000 tons from cane.

The estimated value of 1958 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane to the grower was $224.4 million excluding payments under the Sugar Act. Sugar beet production was valued at $174.6 million and sugarcane, including seed, at $49.8 million.

PASTURES: Warm weather and timely rainfall over much of the country resulted in rapid development of pasture feed during May. The condition of U. S. pastures on June 1, at 87 percent, was 1 percentage point below last year's excellent condition but 4 points above the 1948-57 average for the date. Seasonally, pasture condition improved 6 percentage points during May compared with the usual 3-points gain. Generally, pastures were in good condition except in the northern Great Plains, where rainfall in late May was most beneficial, and in sections of the Southwest.

In the North Central part of the country, pastures were excellent on June 1 in all States other than North and South Dakota. However, pastures were better than on May 1 in both these States, and moisture received in late May along with warmer temperatures should result in further improvement. Pastures were in excellent condition in all other West North Central States. For the region as a whole, condition improved considerably more than usual from May 1. In the East North Central States, excellent pastures prevailed throughout the area and furnished adequate grazing on June 1.

Crop reporters in the South Central region indicated that pastures were in good to excellent condition. Pastures did not furnish as much grazing as on June 1 a year earlier, but were well above average for the date. Grass was short and pastures deteriorated in early May in Kentucky and Tennessee, but moisture received later in the month has encouraged growth. Rainfall in western Texas helped pastures in that area. Pastures were adequate on June 1 in other States of the region.

June 1 pasture condition showed little change from the previous month in the West, but grass was not as lush as on June 1 last year. Cold weather delayed development of pastures in parts of the Pacific Northwest, while shortage of moisture slowed growth in most of the Rocky Mountain States. Pastures were better than on June 1 last year in Montana, but were poorer than a year earlier in all other Western States. In California, pastures were in the poorest condition for June 1 since 1939.

In the Atlantic Coast regions, pastures showed about the usual seasonal improvement during May and were furnishing ample grazing by June 1. Condition was near average for the date in the North Atlantic States. However, there were dry areas in southern Maine, eastern New York, and southern New Jersey. In general, pastures were excellent in the South Atlantic region, with the June 1 condition 5 points above average for the date.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on U. S. farms in May is estimated at 12,595 million pounds. This was 1 percent below production in May last year and 3 percent below the record high May outturn in 1957, but 1 percent above the 1948-57 average for the month. Considered relative to population, May production provided 2.30 pounds of milk per person daily, 3 percent less than a year earlier, and 9 percent below the 10-year average per capita output. In the first 5 month of 1959, U. S. milk production estimates totaled 53.5 billion pounds, about 230 million pounds, or one-half percent less than the total for the same period of 1958.

Among the 36 States having monthly milk production estimates available, May production was at a record high level for the month in Pennsylvania, California, North Carolina, and Idaho, with Wisconsin's output approaching the all-time high of May a year ago. At the same time, production set new lows for the month in 7 States and reached near record lows in several others. Wisconsin led all States in production in May with 1,866 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 1,006 million pounds, New york with 1,003 million pounds, and California with 726 million pounds.

Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on June 1 averaged 24.59 pounds per cow, 2 percent above last year's previous high for the date and 15 percent above average.

Production reached a record high for June 1 in all regions, exceeding last year's previous record levels, by from 1 to 4 percent. June 1 production was above average in all regions with increases varying from 12 to 19 percent. Production per cow increased 6 percent from May 1 to June 1, lagging behind the usual 10 percent seasonal increase for this period. Output failed to show the full seasonal increase in all regions, with June 1 production in the South Atlantic dropping behind May 1 as compared with a usual increase of 3 percent. Crop reporters indicated 79.6 percent of their milk cows in production, slightly above June 1 a year ago, and 2.6 percentage points larger than the 10-year average for that date. The proportion milked currently was above average in all regions.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
May 1959 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	May average 1948-57	May 1958	April 1959	May 1959	State	May average 1948-57	May 1958	April 1959	May 1959
N.Y.	986	1,014	902	1,003	Ga.	107	106	106	105
N.J.	111	110	102	111	Ky.	257	266	216	259
Pa.	600	677	601	687	Tenn.	245	253	200	245
Ohio	560	535	436	528	Ala.	118	106	98	106
Ind.	390	375	299	366	Miss.	154	147	129	149
Ill.	531	513	413	484	Ark.	130	113	93	112
Mich.	534	519	474	512	Okla.	196	162	136	155
Wis.	1,722	1,891	1,664	1,866	Texas	309	263	254	256
Minn.	933	1,018	996	1,006	Mont.	56	53	40	50
Iowa	641	638	545	635	Idaho	140	162	143	163
Mo.	435	401	329	404	Wyo.	22	20	16	19
N.Dak.	192	184	164	188	Colo.	88	81	76	81
S.Dak.	155	159	128	154	Utah	66	68	66	71
Nebr.	244	228	183	224	Wash.	187	200	168	195
Kans.	256	209	182	204	Oreg.	135	124	106	123
Md.	131	149	125	143	Calif.	627	698	684	726
Va.	190	198	167	194	Other				
W.Va.	81	80	62	75	States	698	775	663	774
N.C.	154	162	151	168					
S.C.	54	55	54	54	U. S.	12,435	12,712	11,171	12,595

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Large feed supplies favored continued heavy grain and concentrate feeding to milk cow s on June 1. Crop reporters fed an average of 5.81 pounds per cow, which exceeded last year's previous high for June 1 by 4 percent and was almost a third above the 1948-57 average for the date. Seasonally, grain feeding rates were down 22 percent from April 1 as compared with the usual decline of 29 percent. Grain feeding rates failed to show the full seasonal decline in all regions.

Feeding of grains and concentrates was at record high levels for June 1 in 4 regions, equaled last year's high in the North Atlantic region and was a near record high in the West. Feeding rates jumped sharply in the West North Central region -- up 15 percent from last year's previous high for the date. All States in this region recorded new highs in June 1 grain feeding rates. Seasonally, feeding rates dropped about a fifth from April 1, compared with a usual drop of a third.

The North Atlantic led all regions by feeding 6.7 pounds per milk cow on June 1, followed by the East North Central with 6.3 pounds, and the West North Central region with 6.2 pounds. In other regions, feeding rates averaged: West, 5.4 pounds; South Atlantic, 5.3 pounds; and the South Central, 4.4 pounds. The quantity of grain fed was above the June 1 average in all regions, the gains ranging from 18 percent in the North Atlantic to 44 percent in the West North Central. Almost 80 percent of the farmers reported feeding some grain and concentrates to their milk cows on June 1. This was above both a year earlier and average for the date.

The value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows on May 15 was $2.90 per hundredweight, equaling that of a year earlier but otherwise the lowest level for the date since 1945. Feed-dairy product price relationships on May 15 continued relatively favorable. The milk-feed price ratio on May 15 was 12 percent above average and the highest for mid-May since 1945. The butterfat-feed price ratio was 15 percent above the mid-May average and the highest since 1945.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,729 million eggs during May -- 3 percent more than in May 1958. All regions except the North Atlantic showed increases over last year. Increases were 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the West North Central States. A decrease of 2 percent occurred in the North Atlantic States. Total egg production January through May was 5 percent above the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in May was 19.6 eggs, compared with 19.3 eggs during May 1958. This was an increase of 1 percent and a record high for the month. All regions of the country showed increases. Increases were 3 percent in the West, 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 5 months of 1959 was 90 eggs, compared with 88 eggs last year.

Laying flocks averaged 292,419,000 layers during May, compared with 286,637,000 in May 1958--an increase of 2 percent. There were increases in all regions except the North Atlantic States where there was a decrease of 2 percent. Increases were 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Central States.

The number of layers on June 1, 1959 totaled 286,504,000, compared with 283,089,000 on June 1 last year--an increase of 1 percent. Increases were 8 percent in the South Atlantic States, 5 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the West. A decrease of 3 percent occurred in the North Atlantic States. First of the month layers were about the same as last year in the North Central States.

The rate of lay on June 1, 1959, was 62.5 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 61.5 on June 1 last year. All regions showed increases except the North Atlantic where the rate of lay was about the same as last year. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS
LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1948-57 (Av.)	47,740	57,551	82,264	29,194	47,934	32,110	296,793
1958	48,796	53,966	74,942	30,008	39,882	35,495	283,089
1959	47,243	54,183	75,058	32,341	41,746	35,933	286,504
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57 (Av.)	57.9	59.4	61.2	54.6	53.9	59.9	58.3
1958	60.5	61.9	64.2	59.1	57.4	63.1	61.5
1959	60.8	63.4	64.8	61.2	58.0	65.0	62.5

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 25.1 cents a dozen, compared with 28.1 cents a month earlier and 36.8 cents in mid-May 1958. The downward egg price trend of the last several weeks was curtailed during the last half of May. Price advances occurred in eastern and mid-West areas; but only minor price change was noted in the West. Average egg prices received by farmers were the lowest for the month since 1941.

Producers received an average of 15.5 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-May, compared with 15.9 cents a month earlier and 19.9 cents in mid-May 1958. The mid-May price this year was the lowest for the month since 1940. Farm chickens averaged 11.4 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 16.0 cents, compared with 16.7 cents for farm chickens and 20.3 cents for commercial broilers in mid-May 1958. Live offerings of broilers were fully adequate in the producing areas. Prices were generally unchanged throughout the month. The supply of hens was fully ample and prices generally unchanged.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 22.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.0 cents a month earlier and 27.3 cents in mid-May 1958. Terminal market trading for frozen ready-to-cook turkeys was brisk prior to the Memorial Day holiday and prices, during the week ending May 20, were as much as 3 cents above prices the week prior. Demand for heavy toms depleted most inventories at terminal markets resulting in heavy buying of 20-24 pound turkeys at advancing prices.

The cost of the U. S. farm poultry ration in mid-May was $3.45 per hundred pounds, up 1.0 cent from last month; but 6.0 cents less per hundred pounds than a year earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash was $4.89 per hundred pounds, compared with $4.93 a month earlier. Average cost of turkey growing mash was $4.92 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.90 in mid-April. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1948-57	Acreage: Harvested: 1958	Acreage: For harvest 1959	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	378	267	280	29.3	34.5	31.0	10,957	9,212	8,680
N.J.	70	52	50	26.2	34.0	28.0	1,778	1,768	1,400
Pa.	771	564	530	24.0	30.0	26.0	18,187	16,920	13,780
Ohio	1,962	1,495	1,360	24.6	31.0	25.0	48,335	46,345	34,000
Ind.	1,462	1,281	1,268	24.8	32.0	30.0	35,830	40,992	38,040
Ill.	1,728	1,720	1,668	25.6	31.5	30.0	44,206	54,180	50,040
Mich.	1,202	1,100	1,133	27.6	38.0	32.0	32,935	41,800	36,256
Wis.	28	29	34	24.9	35.0	25.0	700	1,015	850
Minn.	55	31	32	20.5	31.0	17.0	1,103	961	544
Iowa	171	150	156	21.8	35.0	31.0	3,670	5,250	4,836
Mo.	1,501	1,446	1,605	23.6	28.0	28.0	35,537	40,488	44,940
S.Dak.	326	500	435	16.2	34.5	16.0	5,384	17,250	6,960
Nebr.	3,672	3,435	3,263	20.7	33.0	27.0	75,137	113,355	88,101
Kans.	10,884	10,591	10,591	15.6	27.5	20.0	169,289	291,252	211,820
Del.	48	28	28	21.6	25.5	27.0	972	714	756
Md.	242	166	173	21.6	25.5	24.0	5,038	4,233	4,152
Va.	340	237	282	21.6	26.0	27.0	7,184	6,162	7,614
W.Va.	54	28	25	21.0	27.5	25.0	1,111	770	625
N.C.	374	324	418	19.6	23.5	25.0	7,326	7,614	10,450
S.C.	169	142	192	17.6	22.0	23.0	2,971	3,124	4,416
Ga.	126	71	102	16.7	23.0	21.0	2,099	1,633	2,142
Ky.	245	168	185	19.7	23.5	23.0	4,761	3,948	4,255
Tenn.	239	133	170	17.1	20.0	21.0	4,046	2,660	3,570
Ala.	36	100	62	19.0	23.0	22.0	707	2,300	1,364
Miss.	32	112	43	23.2	17.0	26.0	731	1,904	1,118
Ark.	62	117	152	19.3	20.0	24.0	1,295	2,340	3,648
La.	1/ 45	42	55	1/ 19.3	16.0	22.0	1/ 806	672	1,210
Okla.	4,924	4,440	4,396	12.8	26.0	18.0	64,925	115,440	79,128
Texas	3,136	3,320	3,220	10.9	22.0	15.0	35,358	73,040	48,300
Mont.	1,540	2,347	1,807	21.8	27.0	24.0	34,091	63,369	43,368
Idaho	776	672	685	25.4	30.5	29.0	19,402	20,496	19,865
Wyo.	262	260	231	18.0	28.0	23.0	4,734	7,280	5,313
Colo.	2,204	2,715	2,688	15.8	25.5	23.0	35,421	69,232	61,824
N.Mex.	192	191	178	8.0	19.5	17.0	1,652	3,724	3,026
Ariz.	31	122	98	27.5	32.0	34.0	903	3,904	3,332
Utah	300	209	180	16.5	14.5	16.0	4,942	3,030	2,880
Nev.	4	6	5	27.7	37.0	31.0	109	222	155
Wash.	2,010	1,834	1,797	29.7	37.0	33.0	59,207	67,858	59,301
Oreg.	779	723	723	28.7	35.0	31.0	22,205	25,305	22,413
Calif.	527	371	356	19.8	22.0	19.0	10,305	8,162	6,764
U.S.	42,874	41,539	40,656	19.2	28.4	23.2	814,784	1,179,924	941,236

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL SPRING WHEAT Production: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959 1/	RYE Condition June 1: Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	---	---	---	89	93	81
N.J.	---	---	---	90	92	90
Pa.	---	---	---	89	93	84
Ohio	---	---	---	89	91	78
Ind.	---	---	---	90	90	87
Ill.	---	---	---	90	91	90
Mich.	---	---	---	92	88	94
Wis.	1,204	1,056	756	89	87	90
Minn.	15,098	24,384	20,220	84	88	80
Iowa	291	336	336	88	92	93
Mo.	---	---	---	85	89	87
N.Dak.	113,651	146,941	116,586	75	64	67
S.Dak.	29,660	38,472	27,073	75	90	64
Nebr.	664	95	112	77	95	83
Kans.	---	---	---	75	95	86
Del.	---	---	---	93	85	91
Md.	---	---	---	91	90	92
Va.	---	---	---	89	91	91
N.C.	---	---	---	87	89	89
S.C.	---	---	---	79	82	87
Ga.	---	---	---	81	83	85
Ky.	---	---	---	88	89	88
Tenn.	---	---	---	86	85	89
Okla.	---	---	---	74	92	84
Texas	---	---	---	65	96	60
Mont.	56,001	37,340	39,890	84	71	83
Idaho	20,882	21,996	21,600	91	96	94
Wyo.	1,242	840	935	84	95	76
Colo.	1,610	1,004	680	70	96	89
N.Mex.	243	114	81	68	86	74
Utah	2,810	2,556	2,400	84	80	70
Nev.	364	532	448	---	---	---
Wash.	11,664	3,933	5,805	86	96	87
Oreg.	5,107	2,695	3,438	89	95	88
Calif.	---	---	---	85	92	72
U.S.	260,606	282,294	240,360	81	89	84

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average 1948-57	1959	Average 1948-57	1959	Average 1948-57	1959	Average 1948-57	1959	Average 1948-57	1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	89	81	85	79	90	84	--	--	89	85
N.H.	89	79	88	72	90	78	--	--	89	80
Vt.	89	82	89	78	90	84	--	--	89	87
Mass.	90	74	90	65	91	78	--	--	90	85
R.I.	92	81	94	74	92	82	--	--	92	86
Conn.	89	78	92	69	92	80	--	--	91	86
N.Y.	86	82	89	80	86	82	--	--	87	86
N.J.	86	84	86	87	86	84	--	--	86	82
Pa.	86	88	88	90	85	88	--	--	88	90
Ohio	87	87	88	85	87	88	--	--	90	92
Ind.	87	91	89	91	87	92	--	--	91	95
Ill.	85	92	89	94	84	92	--	--	88	94
Mich.	86	96	88	97	86	95	--	--	88	96
Wis.	86	91	89	95	84	82	88	91	85	90
Minn.	82	78	85	76	81	68	80	81	82	81
Iowa	84	93	89	96	82	88	--	--	86	97
Mo.	82	88	86	90	82	89	82	84	84	90
N.Dak.	77	60	82	50	--	--	76	61	76	60
S.Dak.	80	66	84	66	--	--	78	61	78	65
Nebr.	81	89	82	93	82	92	81	86	80	90
Kans.	78	86	77	81	79	87	81	90	79	91
Del.	85	80	86	87	86	82	--	--	88	77
Md.	85	87	86	89	84	88	--	--	87	86
Va.	85	89	87	90	84	89	--	--	88	90
W.Va.	83	83	88	86	85	85	--	--	86	86
N.C.	83	88	86	85	83	90	--	--	84	92
S.C.	77	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	88
Ga.	78	87	82	87	--	--	--	--	78	89
Fla.	75	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	89
Ky.	86	87	88	87	86	86	--	--	90	92
Tenn.	82	86	85	88	82	86	--	--	86	90
Ala.	78	85	82	91	79	85	--	--	80	89
Miss.	79	86	80	85	80	88	--	--	83	90
Ark.	82	83	84	84	82	82	82	84	87	87
La.	79	87	83	89	81	84	--	--	80	85
Okla.	77	85	72	81	--	--	80	90	80	90
Texas	76	81	80	79	--	--	78	87	74	84
Mont.	85	83	87	85	88	86	83	80	83	77
Idaho	89	83	89	83	90	85	87	78	89	84
Wyo.	85	81	86	81	87	82	84	80	81	80
Colo.	83	89	83	89	87	87	81	85	74	87
N.Mex.	81	82	83	88	81	82	63	70	65	77
Ariz.	86	92	86	94	--	--	--	--	76	81
Utah	86	79	85	78	88	81	86	79	84	76
Nev.	85	73	84	72	89	65	84	54	82	69
Wash.	85	84	87	82	84	86	82	85	85	86
Oreg.	88	79	90	83	90	88	87	69	90	88
Calif.	86	84	89	88	--	--	83	59	82	67
U.S.	84	84	86	85	85	86	80	74	83	87

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	1	15	11
Mass.	72	8	120	105
R.I.	14	1	19	15
Conn.	131	35	170	140
N.Y.	1,122	150	1,390	1,200
N.J.	1,742	2,000	2,600	2,100
Pa.	2,489	2,300	3,000	2,900
Ohio	944	900	1,100	800
Ind.	374	322	500	344
Ill.	1,149	670	1,070	890
Mich.	2,912	2,950	3,200	3,100
Mo.	437	450	360	310
Kans.	124	155	135	85
Del.	123	70	90	80
Md.	451	400	490	490
Va.	1,315	1,420	1,950	1,500
W.Va.	616	470	840	660
N.C.	1,050	1,500	1,350	1,200
S.C.	2,931	4,400	2/ 5,300	5,100
Ga.	2,101	1,825	2/ 4,000	3,400
Ky.	218	125	190	160
Tenn.	192	150	180	200
Ala.	508	425	960	1,000
Miss.	334	268	443	420
Ark.	1,452	1,100	2,100	1,925
La.	74	125	145	160
Okla.	233	30	350	170
Texas	625	790	1,100	900
Idaho	290	95	350	250
Colo.	1,682	2/ 1,850	2/ 1,820	1,670
N.Mex.	147	150	160	150
Utah	523	580	420	470
Wash.	1,492	900	2,200	2,100
Oreg.	439	400	450	500
Calif., all	33,152	2/ 34,503	2/ 32,502	44,378
Clingstone 3/	22,218	2/ 22,377	2/ 21,043	30,002
Freestone	10,934	12,126	11,459	14,376
U.S.	61,483	61,518	71,069	78,883

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1957- Georgia, 30; 1958 - New York, 70; Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66; Washington, 100.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1957-Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542; 1958-South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Col ado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	48	60	50
N.Y.	491	460	625	550
Pa.	159	100	115	100
Ohio	127	55	60	60
Ill.	146	115	88	80
Mich.	879	740	2/ 1,400	1,250
Mo.	108	110	75	90
Va.	67	34	40	25
W.Va.	49	30	65	55
N.C.	84	82	94	70
Ga.	147	86	98	95
Ky.	63	36	50	35
Tenn.	83	110	140	115
Ala.	88	80	150	100
Miss.	118	103	108	93
Ark.	76	49	102	75
La.	67	36	55	45
Okla.	66	25	80	60
Texas	179	234	250	250
Idaho	80	100	120	105
Colo.	188	165	210	200
Utah	215	320	330	150
Wash.	5,438	4,890	4,700	5,060
Oreg.	5,608	6,250	5,500	6,100
Calif.	14,822	2/17,418	14,375	18,043
U.S.	29,590	31,676	28,890	32,856

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	135,962	122,250	117,500	126,500
Bartlett	95,650	78,000	77,500	80,000
Other	40,312	44,250	40,000	46,500
Oreg., all	140,202	156,250	137,500	152,500
Bartlett	55,922	62,500	57,500	62,500
Other	84,280	93,750	80,000	90,000
Calif., all	355,700	2/ 418,000	345,000	433,000
Bartlett	313,700	2/ 372,000	312,000	390,000
Other	42,000	46,000	33,000	43,000
3 States, all	631,865	696,500	600,000	712,000
Bartlett	465,272	512,500	447,000	532,500
Other	166,592	184,000	153,000	179,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1957 - California, other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons); 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1957 - California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons); 1958 - Michigan, 20,000 bushels.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Equivalent tons Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason, & Navel Varieties 2/						
Calif.	15,064	9,100	17,000	580,000	350,000	654,000
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	47,100	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,120,000
Temple	1,720	1,500	3,200	77,400	67,500	144,000
Other	41,030	51,200	43,900	1,846,400	2,304,000	1,976,000
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,500	61,460	65,200	67,500
Ariz.	492	490	300	18,910	18,900	11,600
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900
Total Above Varieties	59,866	63,945	66,120	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,863,000
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	24,980	14,000	22,000	961,700	539,000	847,000
Fla.	32,950	29,800	37,000	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,665,000
Texas	632	550	600	28,410	24,800	27,000
Ariz.	533	760	400	20,520	29,300	15,400
Total Valencia	59,094	45,110	60,000	2,493,530	1,934,100	2,554,400
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	40,044	23,100	39,000	1,541,700	889,000	1,501,000
Fla.	75,700	82,500	84,100	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,785,000
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,100	89,870	90,000	94,500
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	700	39,430	48,200	27,000
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900
Total, All Oranges	118,960	109,055	126,120	5,086,494	4,748,920	5,417,400
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,500	212,400	94,500	202,000
Total, Oranges & Tangerines	123,680	111,155	130,620	5,298,894	4,843,420	5,619,400
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,160	31,100	35,000	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,400,000
Seedless	17,590	17,600	19,000	703,600	704,000	760,000
Other	16,570	13,500	16,000	662,800	540,000	640,000
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	1,900	85,260	90,400	61,800
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	2,200	81,160	80,000	73,800
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	700	29,410	35,800	22,800
Other areas	1,522	1,300	1,500	51,750	44,200	51,000
Total Grapefruit	44,983	39,780	43,300	1,763,620	1,554,400	1,703,600
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,266	16,900	17,000	523,900	668,000	672,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	350	190	12,160	14,000	7,600
June 1 forecast of 1959 Florida limes			300			12,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	3/ 278	350	300	3/ 12,300	15,800	13,500

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, June 1

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1948-57	1958	1959
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/			
Calif.	82	80	75
Fla.			
Temple	---	---	65
Other	70	62	55
Texas	54	65	77
Ariz.	74	69	82
La.	62	76	65
Total Above Varieties	---	---	---
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	82	81	78
Fla.	70	59	64
Texas	51	60	75
Ariz.	77	74	85
Total, Valencia Oranges	---	---	---
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	82	81	77
Fla.	70	61	59
Texas	53	64	76
Ariz.	76	71	83
La.	62	76	65
Total, All Oranges	76	72	70

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1948-57	1958	1959
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	63	67	51
Total, Oranges & Tangerines	76	72	70
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	64	57	52
Seedless	66	57	57
Other	62	57	48
Texas	47	62	74
Ariz.	77	81	88
Calif., All	82	79	74
D.V.	82	78	83
Other	82	80	67
Total Grapefruit	60	62	64
LEMONS:			
Calif.	78	78	77
LIMES:			
Fla.	82	13	68
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	---	---	60

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, AND WALNUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	Fresh Basis			
APRICOTS:				
California	190,300	167,000	90,000	210,000
Washington	13,310	2/ 14,000	2/ 14 000	14,000
Utah	5,370	9,400	4,000	5,500
United States	208,980	190,400	108,000	229,500
PLUMS:				
California	80,600	2/ 81,000	61,000	105,000
PRUNES: 3/	Dry Basis			
California	160,800	165,000	96,000	150,000
WALNUTS:				
California	66,820	61,300	82,200	65,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957 - Apricots, Washington, 3,000, Utah, 800; 1958 - Apricots, Washington, 400.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957 - Apricots, Washington, 1,800; 1958 - Apricots, Washington, 600.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent
PLUMS:			
Michigan	64	59	71
PRUNES:			
Idaho	73	78	75
Washington	64	73	78
Oregon	58	37	71
GRAPES:			
California, all	82	75	88
Wine varieties	80	84	85
Table varieties	81	73	89
Raisin varieties	82	73	88
OTHER CROPS:			
California			
Figs	82	78	75
Almonds	64	35	98
Florida			
Avocados	65	25	30

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties: Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	4,080	2,700	6,100	6,100
Pa.	1,130	1,000	1,100	700
Ohio	347	250	300	200
Mich.	8,510	15,500	13,500	14,500
4 Great Lakes States	14,067	19,450	21,000	21,500
Mont.	1,185	1,820	1,960	1,930
Idaho	2,590	1,950	2,750	1,950
Colo.	597	420	1,100	620
Utah	3,374	4,900	4,800	2,100
Wash.	19,200	2/15,800	2/18,500	16,700
Oreg.	21,880	17,800	25,300	24,700
Calif.	30,720	30,900	12,200	14,000
7 Western States	79,546	73,590	66,610	62,000
United States	93,613	93,040	87,610	83,500
Sour varieties 3/				
Mont.	302	400	340	310
Idaho	802	1,700	1,560	850
Colo.	1,975	1,550	1,770	1,300
Utah	2,120	2,400	2,250	1,200
Wash.	2,190	2,500	1,900	1,900
Oreg.	3,050	4,000	3,300	2,900
6 Western States	10,439	12,550	11,120	8,460

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 680 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957 and 320 tons in 1958.

3/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.

SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/

Product	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Product	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons		
Sugar, raw value:				Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugar beet	1,740	2,188	2/2,202	Molasses	284	480	3/
Sugarcane	534	532	579	Dried	98	138	3/
Total	2,274	2,720	2,781	Wet	1,595	1,538	3/
Sugar, refined basis				Molasses:	Thousand gallons		
Sugar beet	1,626	2,045	2/2,058	Sugar beet	46,264	63,171	3/
Sugarcane	499	497	541	Sugarcane:			
Total	2,125	2,542	2,599	Edible	3,553	2,553	3,084
				Blackstrap 4/	44,033	42,533	40,231

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Not available.
4/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted: Average 1947-56	Acreage planted: 1957	Acreage planted: 1958	Acreage harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per harvested acre: 1957	Yield per harvested acre: 1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Ohio	20,100	22,800	23,000	16,800	21,900	21,900	12.1	13.2	14.1
Mich.	75,100	74,500	77,300	63,200	70,000	71,400	10.7	13.0	15.6
Wis.	11,200	8,400	9,200	9,400	7,900	8,900	10.0	9.9	13.1
Minn.	59,400	75,100	73,400	55,300	66,200	72,900	10.5	12.7	12.1
N.Dak.	30,400	39,100	38,500	28,300	37,100	37,600	10.3	12.9	12.3
S.Dak.	5,000	5,300	5,900	4,600	5,000	5,600	11.5	12.6	13.0
Nebr.	59,000	61,900	64,800	53,700	59,800	61,100	13.8	15.0	14.8
Kans.	7,000	9,100	8,600	6,100	8,900	8,100	10.5	15.7	15.2
Mont.	57,100	57,900	57,400	53,400	56,800	55,900	12.9	15.7	15.0
Idaho	84,300	90,900	90,000	76,700	88,000	87,000	18.1	20.2	21.9
Wyo.	35,300	37,800	38,600	32,600	36,900	37,600	13.5	15.1	15.9
Colo.	135,600	139,900	146,100	122,400	135,600	142,100	15.5	17.7	16.7
Utah	33,000	30,800	34,200	30,800	29,100	31,500	15.2	16.2	13.6
Wash.	24,300	34,400	34,900	22,900	34,200	34,400	21.8	24.7	23.6
Oreg.	20,000	19,400	19,400	18,200	19,200	19,200	21.6	24.1	27.1
Calif. 1/	177,400	202,300	206,200	167,900	195,500	188,100	19.1	22.1	19.3
Other States 2/	7,300	6,400	6,300	6,400	5,900	5,800	13.3	16.3	17.2
U.S.	841,400	916,000	933,800	768,700	878,000	889,100	15.3	17.7	17.1
				Other States 2/					
Ind.	390	20	10	310	20	10	12.1	20.0	30.0
Ill.	2,230	1,920	1,880	2,040	1,700	1,760	15.9	15.5	22.3
Iowa	1,350	1,380	1,240	1,160	1,350	1,080	10.5	10.4	10.8
Texas	2,280	1,860	1,820	1,990	1,820	1,800	14.7	23.2	17.9
N.Mex.	700	700	770	580	610	720	3/7.1	12.3	12.9
Nev.	50	500	550	20	390	410	3/13.3	12.3	18.0

State	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958	Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers 4/: 1957	Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers 4/: 1958	Value of production: 1957	Value of production: 1958
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Ohio	200	289	309	10.20	—	2,948	—
Mich.	672	907	1,112	11.00	—	9,977	—
Wis.	94	78	117	9.20	—	718	—
Minn.	585	840	883	10.30	—	8,652	—
N.Dak.	295	477	464	10.40	—	4,961	—
S.Dak.	52	63	73	12.10	—	762	—
Nebr.	735	895	902	11.80	—	10,561	—
Kans.	66	140	123	10.10	—	1,414	—
Mont.	681	891	839	11.40	—	10,157	—
Idaho	1,386	1,777	1,902	11.40	—	20,258	—
Wyo.	440	559	596	11.60	—	6,484	—
Colo.	1,896	2,399	2,372	11.90	—	28,548	—
Utah	470	470	429	11.90	—	5,593	—
Wash.	504	846	813	11.20	—	9,475	—
Oreg.	389	462	521	10.80	—	4,990	—
Calif. 1/	3,222	4,316	3,628	11.00	—	47,476	—
Other States 2/	83	96	100	10.50	—	1,012	—
U.S.	11,770	15,505	15,183	11.20	11.50	173,986	174,604
				Other States 2/			
Ind.	3.2	.4	.3	9.20	—	4	—
Ill.	31.4	26.4	39.2	9.20	—	243	—
Iowa	11.8	14.1	11.7	10.50	—	148	—
Texas	28.2	42.3	32.2	11.60	—	491	—
N.Mex.	4.1	7.5	9.3	10.10	—	76	—
Nev.	.3	4.8	7.4	10.40	—	50	—

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to $2.28 per ton in 1957 and approximately $2.34 in 1958.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Cane production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
For sugar:									
Louisiana	258.1	226.0	219.0	20.1	22.0	22.3	5,146	4,976	4,879
Florida	37.4	32.6	34.4	32.3	41.7	37.9	1,205	1,358	1,303
Total	295.4	258.6	253.4	21.6	24.5	24.4	6,351	6,334	6,182
For seed:									
Louisiana	20.8	17.0	20.0	20.1	22.0	22.3	411	374	446
Florida	1.1	1.0	1.4	32.3	41.7	37.9	34	42	53
Total	21.9	18.0	21.4	20.7	23.1	23.3	444	416	499
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	278.9	243.0	239.0	20.1	22.0	22.3	5,557	5,350	5,325
Florida	38.4	33.6	35.8	32.3	41.7	37.9	1,239	1,400	1,356
U.S. Total	317.3	276.6	274.8	21.6	24.4	24.3	6,795	6,750	6,681

State	Season average price per ton received by farmers 1/		Value of production	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
For sugar:				
Louisiana	6.69	7.30	33,289	35,617
Florida	7.69	8.06	10,443	10,502
Total	6.90	7.46	43,732	46,119
For sugar and seed:				
Louisiana	6.69	7.30	35,792	38,872
Florida	7.69	8.06	10,766	10,929
U.S. Total	6.90	7.45	46,558	49,801

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to $1.13 per ton in 1957 and approximately $1.20 in 1958.

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/

Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States
Sugar production, raw value:	Thousand short			
Total - Av. 1947-56	tons	416	118	534
1957	"	396	136	532
1958	"	443	136	579
Per ton of cane:				
Av. 1947-56	Pounds	161	194	168
1957	"	159	200	168
1958	"	182	209	187
Molasses production:				
Blackstrap 2/ Av. 1947-56	Thousand gallons	35,971	8,063	44,033
1957	"	33,714	8,819	42,533
1958	"	31,090	9,141	40,231
Edible - Av. 1947-56	"	3,553	---	3,553
1957	"	2,553	---	2,553
1958	"	3,084	---	3,084

1/Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS. 2/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested Average 1949-57	1958	Ind. 1959	Yield per harv. acre Average 1949-57	1958	Ind. 1959	Production Average 1949-57	1958	Ind. 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	12.9	13.5	12.0	160	96	150	2,055	1,296	1,800
California	13.4	21.0	14.3	155	175	145	2,048	3,675	2,074
Total	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	130	2,732	1/3,952	2,795
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	120	475	1/ 729	456
Texas	3.3	.3	.5	46	75	120	148	22	60
Total	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties 2/	14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	130	1,785	2,055	1,716
Other Counties 2/	11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	90	870	590	621
South Carolina	10.8	6.5	6.0	82	75	90	875	488	540
Georgia	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	59	178	116	100
Alabama-Baldwin	18.2	17.0	12.0	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	52	558	451	442
Mississippi	10.9	9.0	9.0	40	45	47	437	405	423
Arkansas	14.3	8.5	8.0	50	50	55	708	425	440
Louisiana	11.0	6.8	6.6	42	45	50	456	306	330
Oklahoma	6.1	4.6	4.6	49	61	55	302	281	253
Texas	11.1	8.7	7.8	45	57	65	498	496	507
Arizona	4.8	9.6	8.0	231	185	265	1,124	1,776	2,120
California 3/	56.7	61.1	45.0	265	243	305	14,949	14,851	13,725
Total	185.4	166.2	137.3	133.6	147.1	165.0	24,540	24,450	22,657
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	12.0	9.0	8.5	64	80	75	773	720	638
Kansas	4.5	3.3	2.5	53	107	90	247	353	225
Delaware	6.5	11.0	10.5	146	210	185	1,033	2,310	1,942
Maryland	3.9	2.9	2.7	98	140	125	383	406	338
Virginia-Eastern:									
Shore	20.4	21.0	20.0	124	130	140	2,545	1/ 2,730	2,800
-Norfolk	3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	110	395	196	209
-Other	8.3	7.0	6.0	64	67	75	533	469	450
North Carolina	13.0	9.0	8.8	63	80	85	820	720	748
Georgia	3.7	2.8	2.4	36	38	40	134	106	96
Kentucky	18.7	13.7	13.0	57	65	65	1,056	890	845
Tennessee	18.2	12.0	12.0	57	55	60	1,037	660	720
Texas	6.3	11.4	12.0	142	155	175	867	1,767	2,100
California 3/	9.2	11.9	9.4	264	255	300	2,394	3,034	2,820
Total	128.6	117.3	109.7	95.7	122.4	127.0	12,217	14,361	13,931

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida-Other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore, 136. 2/ North Carolina-8 Northeastern Counties-Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrrell. Other Counties-other coastal plain counties. 3/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ June 1, av. 1948-57	June 1, 1958	June 1, 1959	Percent of milk cows milked June 1, av. 1948-57	June 1, 1958	June 1, 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	21.4	24.8	27.0	82.1	83.6	84.9
N.H.	23.0	26.9	26.0	83.5	85.2	83.1
Vt.	24.2	27.4	27.7	88.7	90.8	89.0
Mass.	24.7	27.2	27.3	84.2	83.7	83.4
Conn.	24.2	28.5	28.2	82.2	82.7	85.0
N.Y.	28.5	30.6	30.6	87.4	88.0	87.6
N.J.	26.3	27.6	28.7	83.4	83.2	83.1
Pa.	25.5	27.9	28.9	85.0	85.4	85.4
N.Atl.	26.06	28.54	29.11	85.4	86.0	85.8
Ohio	24.2	27.7	27.6	80.7	83.8	82.7
Ind.	22.4	24.5	26.1	78.2	78.8	80.5
Ill.	22.8	26.2	25.1	76.1	79.8	78.5
Mich.	26.2	28.5	29.3	86.4	86.0	87.0
Wis.	27.2	30.1	30.7	89.1	90.2	89.7
E.N.Cent.	25.54	28.73	29.08	84.4	86.7	86.4
Minn.	26.1	29.0	29.0	86.8	89.9	89.1
Iowa	23.0	26.1	27.4	75.6	78.8	80.3
Mo.	17.1	17.6	19.4	69.5	69.1	72.1
N.Dak.	21.4	23.6	24.8	76.4	77.9	77.9
S.Dak.	19.6	23.3	22.8	71.8	77.5	75.4
Nebr.	21.6	23.6	25.1	75.3	75.6	77.0
Kans.	19.7	21.0	21.9	72.8	74.5	75.5
W.N.Cent.	21.69	24.06	24.94	76.6	79.0	79.7
Md.	21.4	23.7	22.4	78.8	79.4	76.3
Va.	17.9	21.8	21.8	72.0	76.0	75.7
W.Va.	16.5	19.0	19.5	71.4	74.3	73.3
N.C.	16.2	18.3	19.4	73.4	75.5	74.3
S.C.	13.5	14.5	13.4	69.0	68.9	67.0
Ga.	11.6	13.3	13.4	61.5	61.4	61.6
S.Atl.	16.26	18.71	19.33	70.6	74.7	74.8
Ky.	16.2	18.6	17.9	69.7	70.6	72.8
Tenn.	14.4	16.1	15.7	70.1	72.2	69.4
Ala.	10.7	10.5	10.5	59.4	56.4	54.6
Miss.	9.7	9.4	11.1	60.6	60.1	63.2
Ark.	11.7	13.5	14.4	59.9	63.4	63.0
La.	8.6	8.9	9.3	48.4	57.1	58.1
Okla.	14.3	17.0	17.6	64.0	69.1	68.0
Texas	10.5	10.4	11.8	56.7	53.4	54.8
S.Cent.	12.79	14.51	15.08	63.1	65.0	65.3
Mont.	21.1	23.1	22.9	72.2	72.1	73.5
Idaho	24.6	28.7	27.3	81.7	83.7	84.3
Wyo.	21.0	23.0	24.2	72.7	70.8	76.3
Colo.	20.7	22.6	22.2	74.6	75.9	76.9
Utah	23.7	26.1	28.0	79.9	80.5	82.0
Wash.	25.8	28.1	27.9	83.5	85.8	85.5
Oreg.	23.5	26.4	26.5	80.5	82.5	82.9
Calif.	25.2	29.4	30.0	81.1	84.7	82.9
West	23.87	27.40	27.63	79.9	82.3	82.8
U.S.	21.30	24.03	24.59	77.0	79.4	79.6

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, June 1, 1959 1/

State and division	June 1, av. 1948-57	June 1, 1957	June 1, 1958	June 1, 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.7
New Hampshire	4.7	5.5	6.0	5.6
Vermont	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.7
Massachusetts	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.6
Connecticut	5.6	5.8	6.8	6.3
New York	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.5
New Jersey	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2
Pennsylvania	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.5
North Atlantic	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.7
Ohio	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.3
Indiana	4.9	5.9	7.2	6.4
Illinois	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Michigan	5.1	6.1	6.1	6.4
Wisconsin	4.8	5.7	6.2	6.3
East North Central	5.0	5.9	6.2	6.3
Minnesota	4.4	5.9	5.8	7.0
Iowa	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.6
Missouri	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.5
North Dakota	4.2	4.9	5.0	6.5
South Dakota	3.0	3.2	4.2	5.1
Nebraska	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.4
Kansas	4.3	5.3	5.1	5.8
West North Central	4.3	5.1	5.4	6.2
Maryland	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.6
Virginia	4.1	5.1	5.5	5.7
West Virginia	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.5
North Carolina	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.9
South Carolina	4.0	5.6	5.0	4.8
Georgia	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.1
South Atlantic	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.3
Kentucky	3.2	4.0	4.3	4.5
Tennessee	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.4
Alabama	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.4
Mississippi	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.7
Arkansas	2.8	4.5	3.9	4.5
Louisiana	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.3
Oklahoma	3.5	5.0	5.1	6.2
Texas	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.7
South Central	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.4
Montana	3.3	4.1	4.6	5.1
Idaho	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.7
Wyoming	3.4	5.0	3.4	5.1
Colorado	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.8
Utah	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.2
Washington	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.2
Oregon	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.1
California	4.9	6.5	6.0	5.6
Western	4.5	5.6	5.4	5.4
United States	4.48	5.32	5.58	5.81

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during May 1958	Number of layers on hand during May 1959	Eggs per 100 layers 1958	Eggs per 100 layers 1959	Total eggs produced During May 1958	Total eggs produced During May 1959	Total eggs produced Jan-May incl 1958	Total eggs produced Jan-May incl 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,012	2,896	1,872	1,879	56	54	277	281
N.H.	2,140	2,021	1,817	1,841	39	37	188	195
Vt.	784	709	1,844	1,860	14	13	75	74
Mass.	3,293	3,260	1,876	1,860	62	61	309	312
R.I.	382	376	1,891	1,885	7	7	35	37
Conn.	3,115	3,050	1,835	1,863	57	57	281	298
N.Y.	8,166	7,646	1,910	1,990	156	152	763	750
N.J.	12,026	11,810	1,835	1,832	221	216	1,007	1,014
Pa.	16,344	16,304	1,941	1,941	317	316	1,520	1,601
N.Atl.	49,262	48,072	1,886	1,899	929	913	4,455	4,562
Ohio	10,590	11,094	1,934	1,978	205	219	991	1,093
Ind.	11,124	10,868	1,990	1,990	221	216	1,076	1,076
Ill.	14,042	14,267	1,990	2,012	279	287	1,313	1,377
Mich.	7,680	8,000	1,854	1,916	142	153	705	738
Wis.	11,172	11,010	1,944	1,990	217	219	1,060	1,095
E.N.Cent.	54,608	55,239	1,948	1,980	1,064	1,094	5,145	5,379
Minn.	17,005	16,463	1,965	1,996	334	329	1,778	1,755
Iowa	22,470	23,552	2,062	2,062	463	486	2,338	2,471
Mo.	10,349	10,504	1,996	1,984	207	208	921	959
N.Dak.	2,854	2,620	1,934	1,984	55	52	259	246
S.Dak.	6,810	7,160	2,009	2,009	137	144	674	727
Nebr.	8,938	8,971	2,034	2,077	182	186	877	902
Kans.	8,028	8,208	2,040	2,065	164	169	781	795
W.N.Cent.	76,454	77,478	2,017	2,032	1,542	1,574	7,628	7,855
Del.	642	610	1,779	1,804	11	11	54	52
Md.	2,022	1,987	1,885	1,888	38	38	176	183
Va.	4,114	4,590	1,876	1,947	77	89	352	422
W.Va.	2,036	1,913	1,941	1,956	40	37	166	175
N.C.	9,113	9,633	1,894	1,944	173	187	791	872
S.C.	2,862	3,394	1,782	1,835	51	62	236	288
Ga.	6,459	7,287	1,860	1,891	120	138	563	663
Fla.	3,198	3,262	1,916	1,978	61	65	287	304
S.Atl.	30,446	32,676	1,875	1,919	571	627	2,625	2,959
Ky.	5,508	5,296	1,879	1,872	103	99	446	462
Tenn.	4,992	5,310	1,779	1,798	89	95	401	444
Ala.	4,658	5,055	1,835	1,866	85	94	391	438
Miss.	3,594	3,964	1,705	1,770	61	70	271	299
Ark.	3,554	3,813	1,848	1,928	66	74	275	339
La.	2,145	1,918	1,662	1,742	36	33	164	155
Okla.	4,195	4,148	1,922	1,941	81	81	362	381
Texas	11,617	12,900	1,860	1,829	216	236	1,005	1,123
S.Cent.	40,263	42,404	1,830	1,844	737	782	3,315	3,641
Mont.	1,157	1,142	1,947	1,962	23	22	111	111
Idaho	1,380	1,380	2,006	2,046	28	28	135	141
Wyo.	302	304	2,021	2,065	6	6	30	32
Colo.	1,466	1,532	1,941	1,885	28	29	131	135
N.Mex.	638	600	1,829	1,934	12	12	54	52
Ariz.	498	566	1,990	2,015	10	11	48	53
Utah	1,752	1,763	1,938	2,052	34	36	156	171
Nev.	97	104	1,814	1,844	2	2	8	10
Wash.	4,268	4,678	1,938	2,034	83	95	422	457
Oreg.	2,650	2,793	2,003	1,959	53	55	267	272
Calif.	21,396	21,688	1,972	2,043	422	443	2,004	2,121
West.	35,604	36,550	1,969	2,022	701	739	3,366	3,555
U.S.	286,637	292,419	1,934	1,959	5,544	5,729	26,534	27,951

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